

FACTS SENSATIONALISM.

EVERY day in the year you can read SENSATIONAL advertisements of people offering to sell you goods at a loss. But if you go and examine the goods you will find that the advertised price is MORE than their REAL value. Cheap, shoddy clothes are DEAR at any price. Even if you do not buy from US do not be persuaded to invest in a TRASHY suit.

WE would like you to go and examine the goods and prices elsewhere. Then come and look at OURS. If our fabrics are not the most STYLISH and DURABLE, our trimmings of the BEST quality, the workmanship first-class and OUR prices the lowest for the QUALITIES, then you need not buy here.

OUR range of prices for reliable suits is from \$10 to \$35; for Spring Overcoats, from \$10 to \$30; for Separate Trousers, from \$3 to \$10. You will find splendid values for the price in all grades.

Robinson, Parker & Co.

The American Clothiers,
319 7TH ST. N. W.

BABY MCKEE AT THE CIRCUS.

Riding an Elephant While the President Looked On and Laughed.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the President, accompanied by Mrs. Harrison, Baby McKee and Secretary Halford visited the circus. The President, who had the big tests all to himself and under the able guidance of Mr. Bailey saw all there was to be seen in the big canvas world on North Capitol street.

Baby McKee enjoyed the visit more than his elders, and his cup of enjoyment was filled to overflowing when he was taken in hand by one of the attendants and given a ride on the back of the elephant.

Afterward the party went through the menagerie and the camp and were very much pleased with the sights. The kangaroo, which has the young in her pouch, particularly attracted the attention of the President.

About an hour was spent on the grounds and expressed their pleasure in the highest terms.

Baby McKee crowded and laughed all the time and caused much amusement among the attendants.

A Too Urgent Creditor.

From the Medical Record.

A physician practicing in Carlisle, Pa., has been arrested there on a charge of having violated the United States postal laws. About March 1 a man in New Haven received a letter in which appeared the words: "Dear Beat Agency, Carlisle, Pa." It contained a notification that the recipient owed to the doctor \$36.20. The letter was given to the postmaster and by him referred to the authorities at Washington, who ordered the too urgent creditor's arrest.

Railroading in California.

From the San Joaquin Register.

On our trip to San Diego last week we were treated on the train going down to some good marksmanship by Engineer Phillips, who stopped the train on the right side of the tracks, waded the river, and shot a monstrous wildcat. This is the first time in our experience when the engineer of a train down brakes and goes hunting, leaving the passengers wondering what's up. It is a wonder the crew doesn't stop to play baseball.

Stanley as a Hero.

From the Harbinger.

Stanley is a brave fellow, who finds it profitable to sell his services to a body of capitalists anxious to acquire territory in Africa without paying for the same. He is no hero, and never was; he is the unfortunate native whom his insoucious despots. There is no more heroic being a pirate on dry land than in being one on the wet, sea; and theft is wrong anywhere and everywhere.

A Great Moral Lesson.

From the Albany Argus.

In view of recent newspaper revelations it might not be amiss for Mr. John W. Wamaker to present Mr. Matthew S. Quay to his Sunday-school class as a frightful example.

Man's Fighting Propensities.

From the Reading Telegram.

A man is a great fighter. He will fight for the girl he loves before marriage, and then he will fight with her after it.

MR. INGALLS' MEASURE.

HE WANTS TO INTRODUCE THE KANSAS IDEA HERE.

The Rock Creek Railroad Bill Passed. The Tariff Bill Will Be Reported to the House Wednesday—Other Congressional Proceedings.

The Senate to-day agreed to a resolution calling on the District Commissioners for information as to the employment and payment of laborers on public works in the District, and whether they are required to work more than eight hours a day.

After routine business, during which Mr. Sherman's resolution to print 20,000 extra copies of the report on the House bill for the Senate Dependence Pension bill was favorably reported and passed, the Senate resumed consideration of the Silver bill. Mr. Teller resumed his speech, and was still speaking when this report closed.

In the House.

In the House to-day the Senate bill to change the route of the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia was read and passed.

Mr. Rogers of Arkansas said that owing to the confusion he was unable to read the reading of the bill, and that during the prayer certain gentlemen had made so much noise that, had they been in Arkansas, they would have been arrested for disturbing a religious service.

Mr. Atkinson remarked that the noise during prayer had come as much from the Democratic side as the Republican side.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio reported a resolution providing that hereafter the House shall meet at 11 o'clock; that after the reading of the journal and the disposal of reports, the House shall go into committee of the Whole on the tariff bill; that the bill shall be read through, commencing with paragraph 111, and shall be open to amendment on any part of the bill following paragraph 110, and that on Wednesday at 12 noon the bill, with pending amendments, shall be reported to the House.

The resolution occasioned a long debate and severe criticism of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee by the Democrats. The resolution was finally adopted—yeas, 139; nays, 93.

District in Congress.

Mr. Ingalls today introduced in the Senate a bill regulating the sale of distilled and fermented liquors in the District. It is based upon the bill recommended by the District Commissioners and introduced recently in the House by their request. It is much more stringent than either of those, being based upon the laws of Kansas. It makes the wholesale license \$50, and the retail or bar-room license \$1,000. It requires the applicant to file with the Commissioner the written consent of all the owners and of all the residents keeping house on the side of the square where such business is located. The penalties by fine and imprisonment for selling liquors without license are \$500 for the first and the same and six months' imprisonment for a subsequent offense, and in the latter case the stock of liquors to be seized and destroyed by the Chief of Police. A violation of the provisions of this bill is a fine of \$250 to \$500, and for a subsequent offense, imprisonment for six months to a year, and all liquors found on the premises are to be destroyed. No person is to be licensed within 500 feet of a place of public worship, or of a public school-house, owned or occupied by the District. The number of licenses is restricted to 400, and the record of the applicant is made like unto that of Jordan.

Progress of the Election Bill.

The Republican Caucus Committee on Elections, composed of all the Republican members of the Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President, of which Mr. Lodge is chairman, and certain Republicans of the House of Representatives, met yesterday and formulated two election bills. One of them is a radical measure, based upon the Lodge and McComas bills. The other is a more conservative measure, and is based upon Mr. Rowell's bill. The caucus committee will meet again next Saturday to decide which of the measures to recommend to the regular committee for report.

The Pacific Railroad.

The Joint Pacific Railroad Refunding bill was to-day ordered to be reported favorably by the House Committee on Pacific Railroads by a vote of 7 to 4. One member of the committee refused to commit himself on the bill. The bill was then reported by the chairman of the committee, voted in the negative and will make the minority report. Mr. Miles of Connecticut will make the majority report. The bill is the same as that agreed upon at the meeting of the committee. The bill agreed to covers the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, the former being allowed fifteen years for refunding, with interest at 3 per cent, and the latter seventy-five years, with interest at 2 per cent.

The Contract Labor Law.

Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts to-day introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 10215) amend the act prohibiting the importation of foreign and alien labor under contract to perform labor in the United States, its Territories and the District. It provides a penalty of \$500 fine and six months' imprisonment for any violation of the law. The bill now only provides that persons violating the law shall forfeit \$1,000, to be recovered by a civil suit. The amendment lets this remedy and adds the above penalty.

A Pretty Postmistress.

Miss Stella Laird, daughter of Post-office Inspector Laird, who lives at 610 E street northwest, was confirmed yesterday as postmistress at La Grange, Ga., and will leave for her post at once. When Georgia wants a pretty postmistress she has to apply to Washington.

Another Alliance Hearing.

Colonel L. F. Livingston, president of the Georgia State Alliance, and alliance candidate for Governor, had his hearing before the Ways and Means Committee this morning. He spoke in favor of the Pickler Subsidy bill, and made an able and at times eloquent address. As was the case yesterday, Mr. Flower, the banker-statesman,

MURDERED HIS MAMIE.

JACKSON, THE NEW YORK PRINTER, RUN DOWN AT LAST.

Full and Sad Confession—Forced to Acknowledge His Act. He Only Seeks to Palliate It—Her Blood Haunted Him.

Muskegon, Mich., May 15.—Charles Jackson of New York was arrested in this city yesterday on the charge of murder. He acknowledged his guilt on Tuesday afternoon. Chief of Police Murphy of this city received a dispatch from Inspector Byrne stating that a man named Charles E. Buchanan, alias Jackson, alias Arthur, was wanted in New York. The dispatch gave a good description of Jackson, and added:

"He is a newspaper compositor. He must have been in your city for a few days. Please take prompt action, as we are very anxious to arrest him. He is wanted for murder. If arrested wire me, and I will send an officer with a warrant to identify him. Watch the postoffice, as he will receive letters and telegrams."

Acting on this request, Chief Murphy set his detectives at work on the case. It was found that a printer had arrived in town and was boarding at the American Hotel, where he had been employed since last Saturday afternoon in the composing-room of the *Morning News*. He was passing under the name of Richard A. Arthur here, and was a quiet and apparently well-behaved fellow.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Officer Beach went to the American Hotel and arrested the man in bed. Jackson took no offense, and went with the officer without resistance or hesitation. At police headquarters the following conversation took place:

"What's your name?" asked Chief Murphy, at the same time comparing Arthur with Inspector Byrne's description.

"Charles A. Arthur."

"What's your business?"

"I'm a printer."

"I have an order for your arrest. What charge?"

"Murder."

"Where is it from?"

"New York."

"Yes," said Arthur, "I am the man."

Jackson talked freely of the murder. He declared that he had loved Mamie Murphy. "She never harmed me," he said, "and I wouldn't have hurt her for anything. We were living happily together in a flat on No. 33 Henry street, in New York. Our little home was pretty furnished, and I did everything I could to make it pleasant for her."

"I found her doing something very nice. She was a young woman with beautiful face, and loved to dress nicely. She was addicted to the use of liquor, and sometimes drank very hard, and that was her ruin. A policeman named Seltzer had been paying her attention, and I did not like that."

"It was three weeks ago last Monday night that I saw her and the policeman, who was there off duty near the corner of Ninth street and Sixth avenue. I spoke to her and wanted her to go home. She said she wouldn't. All three of us walked down and went into Johnson's saloon, on the corner of Ninth street and Sixth avenue. We were there quite a while."

"There were a number of men and women in the saloon. I was full, and so was she. I called her aside and wanted her to come with me. She refused, and I plunged the blade of a small penknife into her neck. I think it struck her in the neck, but am not sure, because it was all done in a second, and I didn't realize what I was doing."

"The policeman pulled a revolver and held it to my head, but I made a quick dive, and got to the door before he could intercept me. I remained in New York two days, and took the train at Harlem, where I was met by about \$80, and did not look for work until I arrived in Muskegon. I remained in Albany but a short time, when I took a train for the West, stopping in several places, and finally reaching Grand Rapids, Mich. I wrote to a friend in New York for a working card. This letter must have been intercepted, or else my friend informed the officers of my whereabouts."

"Jackson was penitent, and at times was in tears. 'It wasn't murder,' said he, 'because I didn't have any intent of killing her, because I loved that little girl, and I loved the ground she walked on.'"

"It was a case of jealousy, then?"

"No, I can't call it jealousy exactly. I wanted her to go home, and she wouldn't. Both of us were somewhat intoxicated."

Jackson says that, although friends advised him to leave New York, he was several times on the point of surrendering himself to the authorities, but that he had received telegrams or letters from New York friends, but kept close watch of the papers. He is willing to go back to New York without requisition papers, and says he does not care what is done with him; he will tell the whole affair just as it happened, and abide by the result. He has no parents, and formerly lived in Toronto. He has a brother and three sisters in New York, and says he is sorry on their account.

"I have suffered a great deal since the tragedy happened," said he, "and only wish that the policeman had shot me when he had a chance at my head. I thought several times of committing suicide. I bought some laudanum for that purpose; but when I put it to my lips something would tell me not to, and I threw it away."

"I haven't been able to sleep much, and didn't work any until I got a job on the *Morning News*. I am on the wrong side of the fence, sure, and I hope my case will be a lesson to young men. Whisky and women have done me in."

From New York it is stated by telegram that Inspector Byrne secured a Coroner's warrant, and Detective Seelye, together with two other officers, who have been on the murderer's trail ever since his escape, left this evening to take back the prisoner. Inspector Byrne had passed several hours each night for the last two weeks at Police Headquarters in sending and answering dispatches to every point where Jackson was supposed to have gone. Every clue was followed up, and every train stop was made, but no sign of him was reported to have taken passage was headed off.

Jackson has been ably assisted by a number of friends in New York, and at least two provided him with means to escape and at the same time keep him posted. On the second night after the murder Jackson took the New York Central train at Mt. Haven, going direct West.

Jackson's crime—very rare, indeed, among the typographical fraternity—was a terrible one. He killed Mamie Murphy on April 22 in Chris Johnson's saloon. Jackson had lived with Mamie, but she had grown tired of him. It was

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A HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

A Distinguished Delegation From the Great Valley Is Heard—Interesting and Instructive Talk by Judge Steele, Captain Kingman and Major Harrod.

Before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors this morning there appeared a number of gentlemen interested in the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi River and in the protection of the surrounding country from overflow. Chairman Henderson presided, and a majority of the members of the committee were present. The hearing was begun by Judge Steele of Louisiana, chairman of the delegation, who presented the necessity for prompt and efficient action at the hands of Congress. He was followed by Captain Kingman of the United States Engineer Corps, who explained the work done and proposed to be done by the River Commission.

Major Harrod of Louisiana, a civil engineer and member of the River Commission, then took the floor and explained at length the action of the river when left to its own devices, which he illustrated by a model of the river and when modified by levees. The river at its head was small and the slope was considerable. As it continued to flow and receive the waters of its tributaries, the slope grew less and less until at the head of the delta it had become but one and a half inches in the mile. Separating into its different mouths the slope again grew larger. In an outlet made of the size proposed at Lake Borgne it would, Major Harrod argued, be but an additional mouth and would practically remove the head of the delta to that point. The result would be that the river below the outlet would adjust itself to its new conditions and contract its bed through the loss in velocity, caused by the loss in volume of water, and in the process the levees of the outlet would be destroyed. Outlets, Major Harrod stated, had a fair trial by the crevasses at Morganza and Bonnet Carré. These were broken by the great flood of 1874, and, owing to the poverty of the State governments, had remained open until 1882, when another great flood occurred. These crevasses were practical outlets, Major Harrod said, in that the water which flowed through them never returned to the river. Notwithstanding they carried off nearly one-half the volume of water which reached them, the flood at New Orleans was not lessened. There was within a foot of the highest point ever attained. The reason lay in the contraction of the river bed, the river having accommodated itself to the new conditions. These crevasses were filled up by the River Commission and the river widened its bed and deepened its channel again.

In 1882, said Major Harrod, the levee system was completed, and the river bed was contracted and the levees were apparently been committed after the night. An alarm was instantly given, and the house and vicinity were thoroughly searched.

Traces about the premises indicated that not less than four men had taken part in the diabolical crime. From their position it was evident that Crouch had been killed almost instantly. Mrs. Crouch had struggled, and her blood was spattered all over the room, the death chamber presenting a horrible sight. The boy, Andrew, met his death as easily as his father. The opinion prevails that all three were deformed before the slaughter began.

The house had been thoroughly ransacked by the murderers, drawers were opened and everything of value removed. Searching parties were in the neighborhood, and the whole neighborhood is being patrolled for the capture of suspicious persons.

It is reported that suspicion rests on a number of persons in Bonteville, who have disappeared since the crime was found. At a late hour last night no arrests had been made. No one knows how much money Crouch had in the house or how much was secured by the murderers.

THE CHICAGO STRIKERS.

The Statements of Employers Denied by the Workmen.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The striking iron molders at the Malleable Iron Works claim that the statement made by the management as to the resumption of work by several hundred men are false. The chairman of the strike committee declares that only twelve men went to work yesterday, and most of them quit again yesterday. The pickets are still out and working, and but few men are getting into the establishment.

The strikers last evening decided to organize as a branch of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in order to be able to work better in harmony with the carpenters, of whose trade they are really only a branch.

The strike of the tanners has been successful in every shop except that of Lambell & Sons, who are still holding out against the nine-hour day at the old wages.

SAM SMALL A CANDIDATE.

He Wants to Go to the Georgia House of Representatives.

NEW YORK, May 15.—A special to the New York *Herald* from Atlanta, Ga., says: Rev. Sam Small has announced himself as a candidate from Fulton County for election to the next Georgia House of Representatives on a straight out prohibition platform. There has been some doubt that Small would accept the candidacy which the prohibitionists have been pressing on him, for it had been announced that he would be ordained to the Episcopal ministry in June, but yesterday he set all doubts at rest by his announcement that he will accept the nomination. He said nothing about his ordination.

Washburn & Moen Company Attached.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 15.—The property of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company was attached yesterday for \$20,000 by the Worcester Stevedores' Union. This is the sequel of a suit and attachment for \$15,000 entered by the Washburn & Moen Company against the stevedores last Monday. Breach of contract is alleged by both parties.

A White Cap Killed by a Negro.

MERIDAM, Miss., May 15.—White caps set fire to the cabin of a negro named Anderson, Sunday night. Anderson ran out, fired into the crowd, killing Louis and wounding two others, and escaped. The murderers have committed several outrages lately. Public feeling justified Anderson.

Fumigating the Coils.

A patent fumigation field struck the capital to-day, and the very first place he picked out to operate upon was the "bull pen" beneath the Police Court. He used a disinfectant very freely by permission, and the fumes not only permeated the cellar, but also the courtroom, and when Judge Miller came in from lunch he hardly knew what had happened, or whether he was in a Chicago morgue or not.

A Thieving Employee.

Judge Miller fined William McCuen \$20 in the Police Court this morning for stealing a quantity of copper plate from the store of W. M. White & Co. The accused was in their employ and has always been regarded as honest.

A Peculiar Vagrancy Case.

Will Davis, a well-known character about town, was tried in the Police Court this morning on a charge of vagrancy. Officer Ceter testified that he was associated with thieves and disreputable characters, but Davis proved he was regularly employed at the Globe Theatre, and the charge was dismissed.

Dangling From a Tree.

NAPOLEONVILLE, La., May 15.—A negro named Philip Williams, early last Monday morning entered the bedroom of Mrs. Thomas G. Phelps. The lady awoke before the negro reached her and ran out screaming for help. Williams was captured and early yesterday morning his body was found dangling from an oak tree.

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